

THE SHIPWRECKED MOTHER.

The sea was smooth, the wind was fair,
The steamship plied along;
And from her deck a woman's air,
Rose up the voice of song.
Their willing cheeks the sea breeze fanned;
New life within them sprang;
To-morrow's dawn would show the land,
And so they laughed and sang.
Behind them far were all their cares;
New sights would greet their eyes;
And fairer fields would soon be theirs.
"Neath less reluctant skies,
No now, while sped the vessel on,
The cheerful song did flow;
And a I were happy there, save one—
One bent in deepest woe.
Ah, well from her the tears may shower—
Well may she weep and sigh;
And lay her head upon her breast,
Her heart so full of woe.
Her baby boy, for whom, when once
The sailing ship was crossed,
His waiting father's heart would dance,
Was lost, forever lost!
Too strong for him the chill sea mist,
He pined for day to day;
And ever his mother's heart was wist,
Her boy had passed away.
And when death pinched his little charms,
And still she wept and sigh,
They tore him from her dear arms,
And sank him in the wave.
Ah, on the land he had died!
In some green field he lay;
Where off at eve she might have laid,
And in the stillness pray—
Some little fragrant flower have set,
His tiny grave would show;
She might have deemed her darling yet
Not altogether gone!
But in that rude abode to cast
Her babe, the mother's woe;
Where only shriveled the cold sea blast,
Ah, this was worse than death!
A thousand fathoms down to sleep
The dim green floor of woe;
Perchance in ocean's middle deep
To waver to and fro.
And so, while all around are glad,
And jest in merry mood,
This mother sits apart full sad,
Nor cries she needs, nor vain alarms,
Her babe is here, her babe is here,
And kisses him once more.
Whence comes your mother's warning boon?
Whence that far reaching cry?
Why flare these rockets through the gloom,
Far up the murky sky?
Alas! the wrecked ship hath sped,
She founders even now;
And death, with eager arms outspread,
Bids forwared the crew.
Ah! where are now those fingers all?
See yon disordered crew!
From side to side they rush and fall,
Nor know their own true woe;
The thickening spray is o'er them driv'n;
Their hour of doom hath come;
And some are screaming loud to heav'n,
And some are dumb and dumb.
Beared up his head the awakening deep,
As if to list the noise,
Then on he plunged with foamy sweep,
And raised his head above the waves;
And wider yet on board they call,
As fiercer sweeps the wave;
And only one answer comes and goes,
Content to meet her end.
Ah! why should she the rude sea fear?
Her heart can scarce destroy;
This mother's life is hardly here,
But yonder waves that mount the skies,
House howling for their prey,
Her thoughts are far away.
And when the final moment comes,
And in one shriek it ends,
One shriek that all the horrors sums,
As down the waves she goes,
Full calm, white all around her rose
The dire confusion wild.
This mother never rises and goes,
Content to meet her end.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Miss Emily Faithful is lecturing in London on "Eight Months in America," in which she gives a very interesting account of her tour through the United States. Miss F. takes a very fair and impartial view of American social and political life, bestowing special commendation upon the hospitality everywhere extended to her. The university at Heidelberg is the oldest college in Germany. Its size was enlarged by the addition of wings, or, rather, separate buildings, erected in 1802 by the learned Charles Frederick von Baden, who also provided it with scientific collections and eminent teachers. The university contains 200,000 volumes and 1,800 MSS. The tower on the summit of the Malcom, in Rhineland, is eighty feet high, erected by Louis IX., Landgrave of Hessen, in 1777. The view is well worth climbing for embracing the valley of the Rhine from Speyer to Mayence, the river winding like a silver thread through richly cultivated orchards and villages, along a range of hills crowned with castles and ruined castles. At one point can be seen the Vogels and the Donnersberg, and the Main as far as Tannus and Vogelsberg. At different points of the ascent the views varied; about twenty feet lower than the tower, stretched before the vision the entire plain, from Mannheim to Darmstadt.

The Cologne Gazette says of the eldest son of the crown prince and crown princess of Germany: Prince Frederick William, who on the 27th instant, will be 15 years of age, is, as to figure and appearance, not so strong as is usual with Hohenzollerns, but he is talented and well instructed. The result of a recent examination by the teachers of a Berlin gymnasium was very satisfactory. The prince acquitted himself well in the various branches of instruction for the upper-third form, and in mathematics and physics he had already gone beyond the requirements of the form.

Anne Brewster, writing from Rome, says: Apropos to our new Cardinals, some of us are laughing heartily over the droll version of their names in French journals. In one list is given Cardinal Simon-Salabourgar-nocci, archbishop of Valencia! You will laugh, also, when you see its absurdity. The archbishop of Valencia is Cardinal Barrio Fernandez, and this bodge-podge of a name, Simon-Salabourgar-nocci, translated into simple truth, will be found to be a compound of the names of two Cardinals, and the bishopric of one of them—Cardinal Simon, archbishop of Grau, and Cardinal Tarnocci, archbishop of Salabour.

The German washerwoman can not conceive why an American needs his clean shirt inside of a couple of weeks. As the German wardrobe isn't extravagant, this custom tells its little private tale on the washer, which hardly requires dilution. At first one is suspicious that half the time his linen goes to adorn the bosom of dashing military or ambitious young-keeping youth, but the same buttons were always missing as when he had given it out, and as he knows no one could wear it thus without great inconvenience, he is forced, finally, to take his landlady's word that fourteen days was the briefest interval he could expect.

Col. Thomas, of California, the "Prince" of Joaquin Miller's "Life among the Modocs," is lionizing in London. He is an object of special interest, particularly to the ladies, for women ever have been and ever will be hero worshipers. The "Prince" is a handsome, sun browned man, of commanding presence, with jet black hair and moustache, and dark eyes, full of intelligence and fire; one easily recognizes in him the brave, generous, self-sacrificing, true hearted man Joaquin Miller describes, and it is the possession of these noble qualities, not less than his prepossessing appearance, which has gained for him the sobriquet which will doubtless cling to him while he lives.

CONGRESS SUMMARY.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 23.

The regular order being the resolution reported by the finance committee, it was called up and Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, spoke of the evils of depreciated currency and advocated free banking on a gold basis. The issue of any more currency, he contended, would be an evil, no matter how much it was issued, \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000. We would get in debt once more and another crash would follow. Let a step be taken toward specie payment in time of peace and prosperity. Congress ought not to encourage any speculation by dealing out more money. He thought it would stand the efforts toward a return to specie payment now, but if a step be taken backwards it could not be retraced.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, moved that the pending resolution be laid aside informally, and the senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to abolish the office of deputy commissioner of internal revenue.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, objected.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, hoped no vote would be taken on the financial resolution to-day. He, with other gentlemen, desired to speak, but were not ready to go to-day.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said that while he was anxious to get a vote of the senate on the resolution as soon as possible, he had no desire to cut off any debate. As the gentleman from Indiana (Morton) would bring up his privileged question—the Louisiana case—Monday, he (Sherman) moved that further consideration of the financial resolution be postponed until Tuesday next. It was so ordered.

On motion of Mr. Allison, of Iowa, it was agreed that when the senate adjourned to-day it be till Monday next.

The bill to pay the bonds of the Louisville and Portland canal was taken up and passed. It provides that the appropriation of \$1,000,000, to be paid in full force and made applicable to the payment of the debts of said canal, and so much as may be necessary shall be applied to the payment of the interest as it accrues and the principal of the outstanding bonds of the company, as the same may mature, and the secretary of the treasury may purchase and pay for any of said bonds at their market price, not above par, whenever he deems it for the best interest of the United States.

The bill further authorizes the secretary of the treasury to take possession of said canal and all property, real and personal, of said company within thirty days from the passage of the act, as the property of the United States, subject, however, to mortgage or lien on said property in favor of the trustees of the canal, and the holder of the bonds issued under it. The secretary of the treasury is authorized to pay the directors for stock held by them, and to cause a full examination of all receipts and disbursements of the company to be made, and to correct and amend the same, if necessary, for any money due or held for the company by directors or trustees under said mortgage. The bill also provides that the canal and the property appertaining thereto shall be held for the common use and benefit of the people of the United States free of all tolls and charges, except such as are necessary to pay the current expenses of said canal, and for the present year they shall be at the rate of ten cents per ton capacity on vessels propelled by steam, and five cents per ton on other vessels, and to ascertain what rates will pay the current expenses after the present year the secretary of the treasury shall, on the first Monday of January in each year, ascertain the expenditures of the previous year, what tolls will probably pay expenses for the current year, and fix the rate of tolls thereon, which shall be charged for the current year.

The senate then resumed the consideration of the post route bill, the question being on Mr. Pratt's amendment, declaring all bridges heretofore or hereafter erected over navigable rivers in the United States, or over lakes and outlets of lakes, or over arms of the sea or other bodies of water, and all public roads established or hereafter to be established in states or territories and as public highways to be post roads, provided that no service shall be ordered on routes until after an examination and report of an agent of the postoffice department, and that, in the judgment of the postmaster general, such service be demanded by the public convenience and necessity.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, opposed the amendment and expressed the opinion that it would be delegating the powers of congress to the postmaster general. Congress alone has power to establish postoffices and post roads, and it could not be conferred upon any one.

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, opposed the amendment.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved to insert in line six, after the word "highways," the words, "leading from one town to another, or from one village to another, or from any railroad depot to a town or village." Agreed to. The amendment of Mr. Pratt, as amended by Mr. Morrill, was rejected.

Mr. Sargent, of California, moved an amendment, that from and after June 30, 1874, transportation in mails of all bound books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, and general merchandise, should be discontinued.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, said he believed that the amendment general desired the passage of that amendment, which means should be furnished for sending books throughout the country, and he had been told by the postmaster general within a few days past that he intended to reduce the postage on books.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, appealed to the gentleman from California, Sargent, to withdraw his amendment. It had always been the practice of the senate not to put general legislation in a postal bill, and he thought the amendment would be offered at some other time.

Mr. Sargent said he would withdraw the amendment, though he had been assured by the postmaster general that its passage would be acceptable to him. The amendment was withdrawn.

Mr. Pratt offered an amendment that no office should be established on any route named in the bill until after such authority be given by congress. Rejected. The bill was then passed. The senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

The morning hour was occupied in the call of the committee for reports of a private character, which were all referred to a committee of the whole. The house then resumed the consideration of the West Virginia contested election case. The discussion continued until two o'clock, when, by previous arrangement, the house proceeded to the consideration of business pertaining to the election of the blind of the district, and that, after discussion, was referred to the committee of the whole. The house then resumed the consideration of the West Virginia contested election case. After further discussion and without coming to a vote, the house adjourned. To-morrow's session will be for general debate.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

Mr. McCreary said that in these days of barefaced impudence it was fearful to contemplate the condition of affairs in Louisiana.

When the trouble first originated in that state, the senate of the United States had responded to the general alarm by instructing one of its ablest committees to inquire into the state government there, by whom constituted, etc. That committee had

worked faithfully, and a mass of testimony was collected which threw light upon the subject, but now when the time comes for its use (producing a volume of testimony) the chairman tells us it is useless. He (McCreary) could find nothing in history, without going back 2,000 years, to equal the humility of the gentleman, content that the volume of testimony should be upon the memory of senators here, as it showed the true condition of affairs in Louisiana. He argued that it was too late now to talk about a prima facie case after proof had been heard. The evidence had been taken and would satisfy the minds of senators of the existence or non-existence of a legal state government in Louisiana. He thought that there never was a case analogous to the present one on the American continent, or anywhere under the sun. If Kellogg had received a majority of votes, he was governor of Louisiana, but if he had received a minority, had been seated in his office by a federal judge backed by the army of the United States, then he was an intruder and had no right to be there. The senator from Indiana (Morton) said a glowing tribute to the Kellogg government, but he (McCreary) never having had his attention called to the excellence of the institution was taken by surprise. He thought it an instance of defence in advance of an attack. Those engaged in the Kellogg administration lived farthest away from its influence. (Laughter on the floor and in the galleries.) Again, Senator Morton had spoken of the decision of the court being final. None knew better than the senator himself that it was essential that the court should have a jurisdiction. He reviewed the testimony taken last winter at some length, and the work of seating Kennard on the supreme bench of the state so hurriedly, which, he said, reminded him of an old Indian running the gun, with a like aim and every step. He argued that the supreme court of Louisiana had expressed itself favorably to the Kellogg government before it was called upon to decide, as it was true that James F. Casey, collector of the port, informed the president that the Kellogg government was in full force and made application to the payment of the debts of said canal, and so much as may be necessary shall be applied to the payment of the interest as it accrues and the principal of the outstanding bonds of the company, as the same may mature, and the secretary of the treasury may purchase and pay for any of said bonds at their market price, not above par, whenever he deems it for the best interest of the United States.

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repeal so much of the act of March 10, 1873, that provides that representatives elect to congress may receive their compensation monthly, from the beginning of the term until the beginning of the first session of congress. As the law now stands, members receive pay for nearly nine months before they are sworn in, or perform any duty. By Mr. Orin, of Indiana, a resolution was introduced for the redemption of circulating notes hereafter issued by and under the authority of the United States. The bill embraces what is known as the Indiana plan of financial relief, and provides for the issue by the United States of \$200,000,000 of circulating notes, to be known as the United States gold bonds, the notes to be of various denominations, which are to be held in the treasury as a reserve and exchangeable at par for any outstanding bonds of the United States at the pleasure of the holders. They shall circulate as money and be used by the government as the national bank currency now is. That for the purpose of expediting such exchange deposits are to be established in all leading cities of the United States, under proper safeguards. That the interest accruing on all bonds thus surrendered to government, shall be retained by the government, and shall with the fifty per cent, of coin be accumulated in the treasury, and needed for paying interest on the public debt, constitute a sinking fund after reaching the amount of four hundred million dollars, for the redemption of gold bond notes issued under this act. The bill further provides that any national bank may surrender its bonds now on deposit in the treasury and receive gold bond notes to the amount which, when added to the notes heretofore received by such bank, will be equal to the par value of such bonds, and such bank may at any time surrender its notes and receive in exchange gold bond notes under this act, and when this is done, such bank is relieved from the redemption of its notes or from holding any reserve, but shall in all other respects exercise its rights and privileges under the banking act. Any national bank failing for two years to redeem its bonds now on deposit, shall redeem its currency in gold. Outstanding legal tender notes shall be redeemed at the same time the redemption of gold bond notes is commenced under this act.

Mr. Bland, of Missouri, introduced a bill to incorporate an eastern and western transportation company, with a capital of \$3,000,000, to maintain and enjoy a railroad from Port Royal harbor, South Carolina, to Leavenworth, Kas., via Macon, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn.

By Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, providing for a survey by the army and navy engineers of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, near Cairo.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Mills, of Texas, for the removal of all troops in the southern states to the western country as a protection against the Indians.

G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, to prevent the payment of interest on national bank deposits.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and read a bill relieving from the payment of duty all articles sent from foreign countries for exhibition at the Philadelphia centennial exposition.

Mr. Dawes and others suggested that the bill was too loose in its provisions. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, suggested that it be amended to limit the extent of any one person's importation to 500 tons of one article. Under the new rule adopted last week, requiring motions to suspend rules to be seconded by a majority, the question was put, but there was no second, the vote being 54 to 102.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the legal relations existing between the federal government and the local government of the District of Columbia, and the exact character of their mutual obligations in regard to municipal expenses, and whether some accurately defined basis of expenditures can not be prescribed and maintained by law. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted, yeas 159, nays 72.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, offered a resolution to regulate the estimates and appropriations, and fix the number and compensation of customs employees. Adopted.

Mr. Garfield offered a resolution authorizing the committee on appropriations to insert a section in the legislative appropriation bill repealing all laws that authorize permanent or indefinite appropriations to defray the expenses of loss and treasury notes, or other paper issues of the United States, and requiring the secretary of the treasury hereafter to submit detailed estimates of the appropriations required to defray such expenditures.

Mr. Young, of Georgia, offered a resolution instructing the committee on ways and means to inquire whether there was any necessity for the continuance in office of the supervisor of internal revenue. Adopted.

Mr. Missouri, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury to furnish information as to members of congress who are shareholders in national banks. The resolution was rejected, two-thirds not being present.

The house then proceeded with the West Virginia election case, and without coming to a vote adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

Mr. Morton addressed the senate in favor of the resolution. He said the constitution declares that congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several states. The supreme court, in several decisions, has defined commerce to comprehend intercourse as well as traffic; passengers as well as merchandise. Commerce entirely within the limit of one state is not in the meaning of the constitution. The power to regulate commerce must be exercised wherever the subject exists and operate upon the subject and those engaged in its prosecution. The power to regulate and govern the whole included the power to govern the part. The power to regulate commerce includes the power to regulate the means and instrumentalities by which it is carried on. Without this it could not be executed. Courts have always held so. Commerce pertains not more to water than to land. Transportation is a part of commerce. Congress has made regulations of every kind over the construction and management of ships and steamboats. This was upon the broad principle that the power to regulate commerce includes the power to regulate the instrumentalities of commerce. Congress has no more power over navigation than over railroads and railroad trains engaged in interstate commerce. The power attaches to the instrumentality, whether natural or artificial. The power to regulate commerce includes the power to regulate the means and instrumentalities by which it is carried on. Without this it could not be executed. Courts have always held so. Commerce pertains not more to water than to land. Transportation is a part of commerce. Congress has made regulations of every kind over the construction and management of ships and steamboats. This was upon the broad principle that the power to regulate commerce includes the power to regulate the instrumentalities of commerce. 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